

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 2nd November, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 27th October, advertising to the continuance of disorder in

Burma.

Burma, says that at first the Burmans offered no resistance to British troops, because they thought that the Government of India would place another native prince on the throne in place of Theebaw. But the annexation proclamation was the signal for an outbreak of disturbances, and twenty-five thousand British troops have long endeavoured in vain to restore peace and order. Burma has proved to be, as it were, a necklace of razors. The *Aftáb* is of opinion that Government should withdraw its troops, making over the province to a Burman prince.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same paper, of the 29th October, regrets to say that

Mahárája Dalíp Singh
and the Sikhs.

natives are always ready to injure each other through jealousy. The *Kashfu-l-Akhbár*, of Bombay, has gone the length of declaring that the Sikhs are in intrigue with Mahárája Dalíp Singh and are sure to rebel in an emergency! No one could be a greater enemy of Government than one who desires to alienate its heart from a brave and loyal class of people like the Sikhs. They have given ample proof of their bravery

and loyalty on many occasions and are deserving of the highest consideration at the hand of Government. When they heard of Dalip Singh's intended return to this country, they were anxious to see him in order to find out what was his present condition. But they have now no sympathy with him, nor do they expect anything from him. When he himself is in a state of utter destitution, obviously he can do nothing for them. Moreover, the rumours about his going over to the Russian Government appear to be quite unfounded. It would seem from French newspapers that he is still at Paris. (The *Akhbār-i-Ām*, Lahore, of the 27th October, in answer to the article of the *Kashfu-l-Akhbār* in question, refers to the unflinching loyalty exhibited by the Sikhs in times of difficulty and takes the Bombay newspaper to task for making an unjust attack on that community).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for October, received on the 30th idem, with reference to the establishment of a Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, says that Europeans, not being thoroughly acquainted with the thoughts, feelings, customs, and condition of natives, cannot legislate properly for this country. The Acts of the Supreme Legislature are consequently defective and have frequently to be amended, to the great inconvenience of the people. In the new local Legislative Council at least half the members should be natives. In order that they may be true representatives of the people, they should be selected by election. The Municipal Commissioners in each Division should be allowed to return one member.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákankar), of the 31st October, after quoting the comments of the *Gujrat Mitra* on the proposal of the London *Times* for the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service,

says that Europeans usually profess great liberality and impartiality and recommend the bestowal of increased rights and privileges on natives. But when Government is induced to take their recommendation into consideration, they at once change their front. It was expected that the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown would be beneficial to the children of the soil, but the result has been quite opposite. It is the earnest prayer of the *Hindustán* that a better feeling may be established between the rulers and the ruled; otherwise both the classes will suffer loss.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 30th October, with reference to the Resolution recently passed by the Bengal Government with a view to encouraging the admission of Musalmáns to the public service, regrets to say that such special favours will tend to interfere with the progress of Hindús, and publishes a translation of the strictures of the Lahore *Tribune* on the Resolution.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Qaisari* (Jallandhar), of the 30th October, says that lately the Bengal Government established some new scholarships for the special benefit of Muhammadan students. Now the Lieutenant-Governor of that province has issued orders to the effect that in those public offices in which the number of Hindu officials exceeds that of Muhammadans, only Musalmáns should be employed in future as vacancies occur, until the numbers of the two classes become equal! His Honor is well aware that education has yet made little progress among the Musalmáns, and therefore his orders virtually amount to this, that incompetent Musalmáns should be preferred to competent Hindús in recruiting the public service. Sir Rivers Thompson could establish any number of scholarships he pleased to encourage education among Musalmáns, but his orders connected with their employment in the public service are highly objectionable and are calculated

Circulation,
125 copies.

to embitter the feelings between them and Hindús. It is difficult to understand why Sir Rivers desires to cause strife between the two communities. The *Raftq-i-Hind*, of Lahore, calls him a friend of Musalmáns, but he is really a great enemy of both the Hindús and Musalmáns.

Circulation,
70 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 26th October, thinks that the present revenue system of Government makes cultivators greatly dependent on village usurers, and is consequently responsible in a large degree for their unsatisfactory condition. At the time of sowing they have to take advances from mahájans at high rates of interest for seed and other agricultural purposes, and at the time of harvest they have to sell grain to them at less than the market rates in order to raise money for payment of the revenue instalment in time. The *Akhbár* urges that Government should take revenue in kind and also grant advances to cultivators at moderate rates of interest for agricultural purposes.

Circulation,
307 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sirájul-Akhbár* (Jhelam), of the 25th October, complains of the increase of thefts, robberies and other crimes in the Panjáb, ascribes the increase to the incompetence and inefficiency of the police, and asks Sir Charles Aitchison's Government to take steps to mitigate the evil.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th October, condemns the practice in vogue in jails of shaving the convicts, and asks the Inspector-General of Jails in the Panjáb to put a stop to the practice. The shaving of the head is opposed to the Hindu religion, and that of the beard to the Muhammadan religion.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 27th October, regrets to say that the condition of all classes of people in Hissar is very unsatisfactory. Education is in a very backward

state, and consequently few natives, properly so called, are employed in the public service; artisans are not skilful, and cultivators are involved in poverty and debt.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 30th October, writing from Jallandhar, says that news has been received from

Riots at Hoshiarpur.

Hoshiarpur to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner has arrested Sheikh Mehr Ali Sháh, a wealthy Musalmán, and sent him to the lock-up under suspicion of his instigating the late Muharram riots. Sheikh Iláhi Bakhsh and Sheikh Umar Bakhsh, B.A., Vakíls, have been also suspected of implication in the disturbances and ordered to give securities. The writer then finds fault with the *Raftq-i-Hind*, a Muhammadan newspaper of Lahore, for its articles on the riots, and says that such articles are calculated to widen the gulf between Hindús and Musalmáns.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad), for October, received on the 30th idem, says that the Muharram and the Dasahra are over, and

Hindús, Musalmáns, and Government.

that the Hindús will have peace and rest for one year. The late riots have clearly shown that Musalmáns are always the aggressors on such occasions. At Etáwah and Delhi they even attacked European officers. The Muhammadan Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police are generally responsible for the occurrence of religious quarrels. At Allahabad the slaughter of kine on the day of the late Id was chiefly instigated by the City Inspector of Police and other Muhammadan police officials. The question is why, in spite of such misbehaviour on the part of Musalmáns, Government shows more indulgence to them than to Hindús in every matter. The *Pradíp* is of opinion that Europeans show more indulgence to Muhammadans, both because they are pleased with their outward deference and also fear them. On the one hand, Musalmáns are ready to dust the shoes of Europeans with their handkerchiefs, while, on the other, they consider them as interlopers and long for an opportunity to take reprisals. But Hindús can neither

Circulation,
200 copies.

condescend to such mean flattery nor do they cherish secret enmity towards Europeans.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 26th October, adverting to the Oudh Rent Act, says that although the term of statutory occupancy and the rate of enhancement of rent, as originally proposed in the Bill, have been retained, great improvements appear to have been made in other respects, and on the whole the measure in its present shape is not so objectionable as it was before. The notices of ejectment will no doubt be liable to the payment of heavy court-fees, the maximum of court-fee for a notice being Rs. 25, but there is one thing to be observed. True, under the old Rent Act only eight annas were payable on account of court-fee for a notice of ejectment, but the average number of such notices amounted to seventy or seventy-two thousands during the year. Under the new Act the tenants will be liable to ejectment only after seven years and the number of such notices will be greatly reduced. Hence probably the income of Government from court-fees in connection with such notices will be less in future than it was hitherto. The orders of the Deputy Commissioner on applications by tenants for permission to make improvements will not be final, as was proposed in the Bill, but will be appealable to the Commissioner. The section in the Bill empowering the Local Government to interfere in an estate in case of gross mismanagement has been omitted from the Act; the landlords will not be liable to payment of compensation for improvements made more than thirty years ago, and other such desirable amendments have been made in the Bill. The *Azād* thinks that the measure in its present shape will not be so injurious as it was expected to be, and may ultimately even prove to be very beneficial.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Matij-i-Narbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 13th October, received on the 1st November, refers to the cruel treatment to which, according to some newspapers, Agha Ghani was subjected in prison at Rámpur, and is surprised that the Government of India has made no enquiry into the matter. At Bhopal Colonel Kincaid, Resident, made a great fuss over a convict, named Wiláyat Husain, whose legs had become very thin and withered. The Government of India should look upon all native princes with an eye of equality.

Circulation,
276 copies.

The *Rohilkhand Punch* (Moradabad), of the 24th October, in continuation of its previous article on the heir-apparent of Rámpur, says that the prince summoned the woman whom he keeps as a mistress and her husband before him. The woman had been warned to tell the prince in the presence of her husband that the latter had divorced her. But when she arrived and was questioned, she denied that her husband had divorced her. The prince was enraged at her denial, cowhided the man, had him burnt with red-hot iron, sent him back to jail, and ordered him to be given only one chatak of flour during the day and night. The woman was also beaten by the prince.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The Ajmere correspondent of the *Márwár Gazette* (Jodhpur), of the 25th October, complains that at Ajmere persons are unable to put their letters into the letter-box, placed on the platform at the door of the house in which Khwája Sáhab's tomb is situated, without ascending on the platform, and that Musalmáns often object to Hindús ascending on the platform with their shoes on. Hence the postal officials would do well to remove the letter-box from the platform.

Circulation,
140 copies.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 25th October, says that the editor had occasion to send three urgent letters to a friend at Kolutadar, a village four miles from Hafizabad, Gujranwalla, on the 27th September and 2nd and 8th October. The editor, receiving no reply to his letters, was obliged to send a man to the addressee. When the addressee himself went to Hafizabad, on the 11th October, and enquired at the post-office about his letters, he received the letters of the 2nd and the 8th October. The first letter, which was posted at Lahore on the 27th September, would seem to have been destroyed by postal officials. The post-master of Gujranwalla should see to this.

A correspondent of the *Sakifa-i-Nami* (Lucknow), of the 1st November, advertizing to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, complains that the passenger train which starts from Lucknow at 9 P.M. reaches Bareilly next morning at 6 A.M. and stops there, and that those passengers who have to go further have to sit idly at the Bareilly station till the arrival of the mail train at 10 A.M. Similarly, persons coming down from Naii Tal have to wait at the Bareilly station from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M., to their great inconvenience. Moreover, during their stay at the Bareilly station passengers are exposed to much unnecessary trouble owing to the misbehaviour of the railway officials. No train should stop short at Bareilly, but each train should go from one end of the line to the other.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Qaisari* (Jalandhar), of the 30th October, advertizing to its previous article about the slaughter-house at Jalandhar, is surprised to say that, instead of removing the slaughter-house to an out-of-the-way place, the Deputy Commissioner has forbidden *ekkas* and carriages to go on the road on which the house is situated. This arrangement does not remove the

apprehension of the occurrence of a riot, because people are still allowed to go on the road on foot.

The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 28th October, complains that Dramatic companies at four dramatic companies have lately Agra. been giving performances at Agra. The plays acted by them are all based on love-stories and are calculated to have a very bad effect on the morals of youths. A water-carrier was so much pleased by these performances that he sold his water-bag in order to pay the admittance fees. It is surprising that Government allows such objectionable performances to be held publicly, when it does not allow books, containing love tales, to be read in schools. The *Akbār* is of opinion that a censor should be appointed to examine all the dramas which are intended for the stage, and that a heavy tax should be levied from the dramatic companies every day.

Circulation,
125 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1886.	1886.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Azamgarh</i>	Azamgarh	Urdu	Weekly	Ilham Ali	Oct. 25th	Oct. 28th	184 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur	"	"	Barkat Ali	Oct. 30th	Oct. 31st	356 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh	" 25th, 27th, & 29th.	" 28th, 30th, & Nov. 1st	500 "
4	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 28th	Nov. 2nd	150 "
5	<i>Ainu-i-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 24th	Oct. 29th	146 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Mugarrab Hussain Khan.	" 26th	" 30th	70 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 23rd, 27th, & 30th.	" 27th & Nov. 2nd.	2,800 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunār</i>	Chunār	"	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	" 26th	" 28th	254 "
9	<i>Akmalu-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	"	"	Fakhr-ul-din	" 29th	Nov. 2nd	84 "
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 26th & 30th.	Oct. 27th & Nov. 1st.	510 copies (in- cluding 272 copies taken by Govern- ment).
11	<i>Amroht Akhbar</i>	Amroht	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	25th	27th	102 copies.
12	<i>Anjalu-i-Akhbar</i>	Badliun	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Hussain	" 28th	Nov. 1st	200 "
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Chandan Lal	" 23rd	Oct. 30th	150 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 27th	150 "
15	<i>Azad</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmed Ali	26th	" 30th	240 "
16	<i>Bahar-i-Hind</i>	Agra	"	"	Momin Hussain	" 23rd	" "	75 "

17	Bhārat Bandh	Aligarh	Hindī-Eng- lish.	"	Totā Rām	"	22nd	"	31st	90
18	Bhārat Jivan	Benares	Hindī	"	Rām Krishn Varmā,	"	25th	"	27th	2,200
19	Dādabā-i-Sikandarī	Rāmpur	Urdu	"	Muhammād Husain,	"	25th	"	27th	430
20	Dānish-i-Hind	Mulān	"	"	Rāj Nāth	"	27th	"	30th	120
21	Delhī Punch	Lāhore	"	"	Fazlul-dīn	"	"	"	29th	315
22	Gurmukhī Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhī	"	Lahna Singh	"	20th	"	28th	275
23	Hindī Pradyōt	Allahābād	Hindī	Monthly	Bālkrishn Bhatt	"	For October	"	30th	200
24	Hindustān	Kālakāntar	"	Daily	Rājā Rāmpāl Singh,	"	Oct. 26th to 31st,	"	27th to Nov. 1st.	165
25	Jain Prakāsh	Farrukhnagar.	"	Monthly	Jiyā Lāl	"	For Oct. & Nov.	"	28th & 31st	100
26	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindī-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasad	"	Oct. 27th & 30th,	"	31st & Nov. 2nd.	125
27	Jāwa-i-Ezādī	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammād Khalīf	"	25th	"	30th	125
28	Jām-i-Jamshād	Monrābād	"	"	Jamshād Ali	"	24th	"	29th	125
29	Kārnāmak	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammād Yāqūb	"	25th	"	28th	250
30	Kāshī Patrikā	Benares	Hindī-Urdū	"	Lakshmi Shankar Mishra, M.A.	"	29th	"	Nov. 1st	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
31	Kāshī Khawā-i-Ālam.	Delhī	Urdū	"	Mir Hasan	"	Nov. 1st	"	2nd	200 copies.
32	Kāshī Khawā-i-Kāsh- mir.	Lāhore	"	"	Sālig Rām	"	Oct. 28th	"	31st	350
33	Khurshid-i-Āfag	Pilibhit	"	"	Mashar Ahsan Khān,	"	26th, 28th, & 30th.	"	28th, 31st, & Nov. 2nd.	200
34	Koh-i-Nār	Lāhore	"	Tri-weekly	Harukh Rāi	"	"	"	"	450
35	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Weekly	Dīdār Bakhsh	"	23rd	"	27th	100
36	Lāfz-i-Ākhbar	Gorakhpur	"	"	Muhammād Abdu-l- Latīf.	"	29th	"	31st	"
37	Lytton Gazette	Delhī	"	Bi-monthly	Bulāqī Dās	"	24th	"	27th	400
38	Māwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Weekly	Gobardhan Dās	"	25th	"	29th	140
39	Mashr-i-Qaṣar	Lucknow	Urdū	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	"	26th	"	28th	200

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Matla-i-Nér</i>	... Cawnpore ...	Urdu	Weekly	Durgá Prasad	Oct. 30th	Nov. 2nd	59 copies.
41	<i>Maw-i-Nar-budda</i>	... Hoshangabad ...	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	" 13th	" 1st	276 "
42	<i>Masq-ká-Puld</i>	... Rampur ...	"	"	Muhammad Rasá	" 28th	" 2nd.	"
43	<i>Masharu-l-Ziradat</i>	... Meerut ...	"	Monthly	Mugarrab Hussain Khán.	For October	Oct. 28th	320 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment.)
44	<i>Mihri-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijoor ...	"	Weekly	Mahibul-lah	Oct. 23th	Nov. 1st	250 copies.
45	<i>Miratu-l-Hind</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	Monthly	Pandit Shyam Nará- yan.	For Aug. & Sep.	Oct. 27th	300 "
46	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	... Lahore ...	Hindi	Weekly	Mahmud Bám	Oct. 25th	" 2nd	350 "
47	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	... Agra ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	Nov. 1st	Nov. 2nd	125 "
48	<i>Mullat Námahar</i>	... Lahore ...	"	Weekly	Jawid Ali Sháh	Oct. 29th	" 2nd	150 "
49	<i>Mullat Shukda</i>	... " ...	"	"	Fazlu-l-din	Oct. 25th	Oct. 29th	650 "
50	<i>Mulla Dogdas</i>	... " ...	"	"	Alá Din	" 27th	" 30th	1,400 "
51	<i>Musyar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	"	Amjad Ali	" 25th	" 28th	175 "
52	<i>Musyar-i-Akbar</i>	... Etawah ...	"	Bi-weekly	Bahul-lah Khán	" 28th	" 31st.	"
53	<i>Musim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	"	Weekly	Jamná Das	" 30th	Nov. 2nd	325 "
54	<i>Musim-i-Hind</i>	... Patna ...	"	"	Shiva Narayan	" 23rd	Oct. 27th	53 "
55	<i>Nér Akbar</i>	... Lucknow ...	"	"	Rev. O. B. Newton...	" 28th	" 31st	755 "
56	<i>Nér-i-Ameer</i>	... Cawnpore ...	"	"	Abdu-l-Hamid	" 23rd & 30th,	" 27th & Nov. 2nd	344 "
57	<i>Nuratu-l-Akbar</i>	... Delhi ...	"	"	Nusrat Ali	" 24th	" 31st	300 "

58	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow	...	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	...	" 1st.	" 27th to Nov.	" 27th, 28th, & 30th & Nov. 2nd.	660 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
59	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	...	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	...	27th	...	31st	300 copies.
60	Panjab Punch	"	...	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	...	"	...	"	80 "
61	Pate Khan	"	...	"	Abdu-l-Rahman	...	"	...	"	400 "
62	Patila Akhbar	Patila	...	"	Din Muhammad	...	26th	...	28th	670 "
63	Prayag Mitra	Allahabad	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Jagannath	...	Nov. 1st	Nov.	2nd.	550 "
64	Prayag Samachar	"	"	Weekly	Dewaki Nandan	...	Oct. 27th	Oct.	28th	125 "
65	Qaisari	Jullundur	"	"	Ahmad Baksh	...	30th	Nov.	31st	350 "
66	Rafiq-i-Akhbar	Benares	"	"	Ghulam Husain	...	Nov. 1st	Nov.	2nd	413 "
67	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	...	Oct. 26th, 28th, & 30th.	Oct. 28th & 30th.	2nd.	381 "
68	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	...	25th	Oct.	27th	125 "
69	Rata Prakash	Ratlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	21st	...	28th	125 "
70	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	...	24th	...	29th	150 "
71	Rosnah	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	...	28th	...	1st	250 "
72	Sadique-i-Akhbar	Bahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	...	"	Nov.	2nd.	325 "
73	Sahifa-i-Nemat	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Abdu-l-Hasan	...	Nov. 1st	Oct.	30th	200 "
74	Sahifa-i-Qadri	Delhi	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus.	...	Oct. 28th	...	31st	450 "
75	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banahi Dhar	...	25th	...	27th	120 "
76	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	"	Wali Muhammad	...	24th	...	28th	61 "
77	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	...	26th	...	27th & Nov. 2nd.	307 "
78	Shula-i-Tar	Oawnpore	"	"	Muhammad Ibrahim	...	25th	...	2nd.	150 "
79	Shuja-i-Akhbar	Jhalam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	...	21st & 28th,	...	30th	60 "
80	Sudar-i-Qaisari	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Rasool	...	27th	Oct.	27th	300 "
81	Talab	Moradabad	"	"	Rahat Ali Khan	...	24th	...	27th	...
82	Talab-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ashraf Ali	...	"	...	"	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	... Siālkot	Urdu	Weekly	Mirzā Masvāhid	Oct. 24th & 31st,	1886. Oct. 27th & Nov. 2nd.	192 copies.
84	<i>Vazīru-l-Mulk</i>	...	"	"	Ghulām Ahmād	26th	Oct. 29th.	"
85	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	...	"	Daily	Gyān Chānd	" 25th to 30th,	" 29th to Nov. 2nd.	800
86	<i>Wazīru-l-Ālam</i>	... Ghāzipur	"	Weekly	Sirāj-ud-Dīn Ahmād,	25th	" 29th	235
87	<i>Vasir-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	"	"	Sāhib All	"	"	200

ALLAHABAD :

The 8th November, 1886.

PRIYĀ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 9th November, 1886

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